

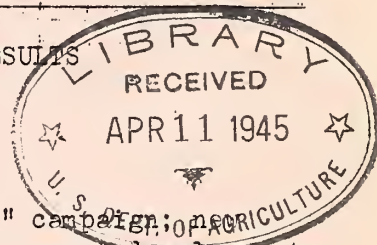
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WARTIME EXTENSION WORK

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION WORK, TECHNIQUES, AND RESULTS BASED ON STATE REPORTS



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Neighborhood leaders help raise \$10,000. for "Bombs on Tokyo" campaign; new Pelican variety of soybeans released to seed producers; and recent developments on farm labor high-light this week's summary.

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HAWAII
June 10, 1943

Dairy production.- Available data indicate milk production is being maintained generally, and is increasing where dairymen have imported fresh cows for replacements or have a larger number of their own heifers or cows freshening. Many dairymen report getting more milk as result of being able to feed larger amounts of soybean meal than was formerly possible. Sufficient supply of soybean meal now available to allow dealers to sell it to dairy customers on basis of half a pound for each quart of milk produced during April.

Food production program.- Schools in vegetable and swine production, truck and tractor operation, being held in farming districts on Maui in cooperation with Department of Public Instruction. Seven hundred acres signed up for planting corn and vegetables under food production programs. Demonstrations held throughout county in proper method of butchering and dressing swine. Ranchers and Board of Health cooperating with Extension in plans for standardized slaughterhouse that will meet health requirements and still be efficient plant for grower.

Farmers of East Oahu are expanding their acreages and steadily opening new land. Cleared land soon to be ready for production includes 10 acres in taro, 15 in papaya, 20 in bananas, 7 in truck crops.

Neighborhood leaders.- In cooperation with office of the Military Governor, neighborhood leaders carried out campaign known as "Bombs on Tokyo." Purpose was to raise money from people of Japanese ancestry to buy bombs in answer to execution of American flyers in Japan. Over \$10,000 was collected and donated to War Department.

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886-43

LOUISIANA
July 1, 1943

Poultry.- Educational campaign on summer care and feeding of chicks conducted by extension specialists to conserve poultry population and insure quality eggs, highly important in food production program. Farmers and poultrymen were given instructions in conserving feed by use of good pasture for growing stock. Campaign carried on through publicity in daily and weekly press and regular weekly programs over two radio stations, giving State-wide coverage.

Foods and nutrition.- Each week, class for leader trainers in vegetable cookery conducted in some section of State where instruction is most needed, information being carried back to home demonstration clubs of area. Similar classes conducted in kitchen labor-saving practices, to permit housewives more time for relaxation and cultural activities.

At recent 4-H short course on L. S. U. campus, 17 contestants from as many parishes participated in food preparation, 26 in baking, and 17 in health compositions, under direction of nutrition specialist.

Farm labor.- Practices devised by L. S. U. experiment station for use of cryolite and copper sulphate for dusting cucumbers, instead of usual spray measures, found to require much less labor, and to increase yields by 26 to 56 percent. Effect on farm labor important because dusting requires only 2 to 4 hours an acre, while spraying takes 2 days per acre.

Field days.- To take place of annual Farm and Home Week, because of shortage of transportation and farm labor, field days planned for summer at various university experiment stations throughout State. Programs for both farmers and homemakers planned for each meeting, including lectures, demonstrations, round-table discussions, and regular classes.

Dairying.- To help meet shortage of dairy feeds in different parts of State, leading milk producers cooperated with extension dairymen and agronomists in conducting instructional campaign on growing feed, pasturage, silage, and grain. Dairy companies supplied producers with authentic information prepared by specialists, showing proper practices essential in Louisiana in maintaining production of livestock and dairy products to meet wartime food requirements.

Soybeans for oil.- Two hundred and fifty bushels of new Pelican variety of soybeans, developed by L. S. U. experiment station, released to 35 seed producers, will plant at least 500 acres for foundation seed production, to yield at least 10,000 bushels. This variety has averaged 10 bushels per acre increased production over best varieties now being grown for oilseed production in south Louisiana.

Victory Gardens.- Total of 1,478 members of 4-H Clubs in 40 parishes, including 348 communities, participated in Victory Garden contest. Project proved definite stimulation to food production throughout State. Number of negro leaders given instruction in garden practices to assist their communities. Aviation school at Monroe conducted Victory Garden under specialist instruction.

Irish potatoes.- Although unfavorable weather seriously curtailed production, total volume equaled that of last year because of increased acreage.

MONTANA
July 1, 1943

Farm labor.- Agreement made whereby 23 USES area offices will cooperate with and work under general supervision of Extension in carrying on emergency farm labor program. Counties going ahead with program - determining labor needs, holding neighborhood meetings, perfecting office organization, and mobilizing local sources of labor. Reports show increase in hired and family workers above both May 1943 and June 1942. Indications of wider use of school youth, with training period prior to important seasonal jobs. Critical situation anticipated during haying, starting early in July.

Production goals.- Specialists maintaining close touch with county agents and USDA War Boards in checking progress in 1943 goal attainment and gathering preliminary figures as basis for 1944 production goals. To direct work and correlate figures, working committee of seven members and number of subcommittees have been set up, including representatives of agencies and of State cooperative and general organizations interested in agricultural production. Preparations made for county meetings to review figures.

Among important considerations has been completion of 1943 feed balance study for State. Closely associated was presentation of war production requirements to three district livestock associations and State cattlemen's association.

Victory Gardens.- Summaries indicate fewer than 1,000 farms in State failed to plant home garden. Numerous instances of group effort among urban residents, as well as greatly increased individual activity, reflect interest created in home food production. Unprecedented demand made for bulletins and leaflets on gardens and related subjects.

Rural fire control.- Following up start made last year, counties are perfecting rural fire-control organization in preparation for coming hazardous season. Community control schools being held and more effective use of equipment planned.

Land values.- Extension cooperating with other agencies in study of land value trends, in order to appraise current problems or possible future situations.

PUERTO RICO
June 1, 1943

Home food supply.- Home demonstration agents during month held 73 method demonstrations on preparation of dehydrated eggs and powdered milk for 5,486 women and girls in 11 districts.

Much emphasis on Victory Gardens and home canning.

Nutrition.- Three milk stations started with enrollment of 357 children. Arrangements made for nutrition workshop.

